New Employers Ought to Treat Employe Practical Suggestions Outside the Question of Better Wages and Shorter Hours.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in delivering second sermon on the labor question at okiyn Tabernacle, took two texts from ich to illustrate his subject, as follows:

If ye bits and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of author.—[Galatians v., ib.

Look not every man on his own things; but every man a so on the things of others.—[Philippians ii. 4.

The labor agitation will soon quiet. The mills will again open, the railroads re-sume their traffic, our National prosperities sume their traffic, our National prosperties again start. Of course the damage done by the strikes can not immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether they are right or wrong, always injure laborers more than they do capitalists. You will see this in the starvetion of next winter. Boycottiny and violence of next winter. of next winter. Boycotting and violence and murder never p.y. They are different stages of anarchy. God never blessed murder. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to-morrow all to is to kill him. Blow up to-morrow air the country seats on the banks of the Hud-son, and all the fine houses on Madison equare, and Brooklyn heights, and Bunker equare, and Brooklyn beights, and Bunker hill, and Rittenhouse square, and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stones will just fall back on the bare hands of American labor. The worst enemies of the working classes of the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors. The assassina-tions of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afficted people millions of symon-thizers. The attempt to blow up the House of Commons in London had only this effect—to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England. In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reason; obstructions on the rail-tracks in front of mid-night express trains, because the off enders do not like the president of the company: uo not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American la-bor, and crippie its arms, and lame its feet, and pierce its heart. Traps aprung suddenly on employers, and violence, never took one knot out of the knuckles of toil, or put one farthing of wages into a callons palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Markthat!

But gradually the damages done the la-orer by the strikes will be repaired, and important things ought now to be

The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between employer and employe wider and wider. In olden time the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm worked side by side with their employes, working sometimes at the same bench, dining at the same table; and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establishments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm.

All that is changed, and the tendency is to make the distance between employer and employe wider and wider. The tendency is to make the employe feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel:
"Now my inborers are only beasts of

burden; I must give so much money for so

much drudgery, just so many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat."

In other words, the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends.

That feeling was well described by Thomas Car-

Plusson, of St. Dolly Undershot, buc-cancer-like says to his men: "Noble spin-ners, this is the hundred to thousand we have gained, wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The hundred thousand pound is mine, the daily wage was yours. Adien, noble spinners; drink my health with this groat each, which I give you over with this great each, which I give you over

Now what we want is to rebuild that to one of the abutments to-day; and I preach more especially this morning to ployers as such, withough what I have to say will be appropriate to all who are in

The outrageous behavior of a muititude of laborers toward their employers during the last three months, behavior infamous and worthy of most condign punishment, lect the real Christian duties that they owe to those whom they employ. There-fore I want to say to you whom I con ront face to face, and those to whom these words may come, that all ship-owners, all capitalists, all commercial firms, all mas-ter builders, all bousewives are bound to be interested in the entire welfare of their ordinates. Years ago some one gave

1. Spend your life in getting and keep-

ments, the losses, the disappointments of 3. Do not mind the fact that your vast wealth implies the poverty of a great many

people.

Now there is not a man in my audience who would consent to go out into life with those three principles to earh a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and women in your

Pirst of all then, pay as large wages as are reasonable and as your business will afford. Not necessarily what others pay, certainly not what your hired help say you must pay, for that is tyranny on the part of labor unbearable. The right of a part of labor unbearance. laborer to tell his employer what he must pay, implies the right of an employer to el a man into a service whether he will or not, and either of those ideas is spicable. When any employer allows rer to say what he must door have his business ruised, and the employer submits to it, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to a principal which, carried out, would disolve society. Look over your affairs and put yourselves in imagination in your la-borer's place, and then pay him what beyour own conscience you

Do not be too ready to cut down wages. As far as possible pay all, and pay promptly. There is a great deal of Bible teaching on this subject.

I will be a swift witness against all porcerers, and against all adulterers, and against those who oppress the bireling in his wages.—Maischi Then shall not been the

shall not keep the wages of the hire-

Bo you see it is not a question between you and your employe so much as it is a question between you and your God. Do not say to four employes, "Now, if you don't like this place get another." when you know they can not get another. As far as possible once a year visit at their homes, your clerks and your workmen. That is the only way you can become acquainted with their wants. You will by such process find out that there is a blind parent or a sick sister being supported. parent or a sick sister being supported

parent or a sick sister being supported. You will find some of your young men in rooms without any fire in winter, and in summer sweltering in ill-ventilated apartments. You will find how much depends on the wages you pay or withhold. On Saturday morning, when you come into your counting-room and draw the check which will bring the money for the wages on the salaries, you will have a thrill of satisfaction in knowing it is not only the money you give to the young man, but the

back of him.

Moreover, it is your duty as employer, Moreover, it is your duty as employer, as far as possible, to mold the welfars of the employe. You ought to advise him about investments, about life insurance, about savings banks. You ought to give him the benefit of your experience. There are hundreds and thousands of employers in this country and England, I am glad to say, who are settling in the very best possible way settling in the very best possible way the destiny of their employes. Such men as Marshall, of Leeds; Fister, of Brad-ford; Akroyd, of Halifax, and men so near at home it might offend their mod-esty if I mentioned their names. These esty if I mentioned their names. These men have built reading-rooms, libraries, concert halls, afforded croquet lawns, cricket grounds, gymnasiums, choral societies for their employes, and they have not merely paid the wages on Saturday night, but through the contentment and the thrift and the good morals of their employes, they are paying wages from generation to generation forever.

Again, I counsel all employers to look well after the physical health of their subordinates. You are expected to understand better than they all these questions of ventilation and sunshine, and all

derstand better than they all these ques-tions of ventilation and sunshine, and all the laws of hygione.

There are stores and banking house and factories and newspaper establish-ments where the atmosphere is death. ments where the atmosphere is death. Your employes may not always appreciate your work, as that style of kindness was not appreciated in the instance mentioned by Charles Reade, where in a great factory a fan was provided for the blowing away of the dust of motal and stone, the dust arising from the mandatone, the dust arising from the mandatone. chinery, and some of the workmen refuse to put this great fan in motion. They seemed to prefer to inhale the filings, the poisonous filings, into their lungs. But in the vast majority of cases your em ployes will appreciate every kindness in

sanitary idea, and put into as few hours as possible the work of the day. Some time ago—whether it has ben changed I know not—there were one thousand grocer clerks in Brooklyn who went to busi-ness at five o'clock in the morning and continued until ten o'clock at night. Now, that is inhuman.

It seems to me all the merchants in all

It seems to me all the merchants in all departments ought, by simultaneous movement, to come out in behalf of the earls closing theory. These young men ought to have an oppertunity of going to the Mercantile library, to the reading rooms, to the concert hall, to the gymnasium, to the church. They have nerves, they have brains, they have intellectual aspirations, they have immerful sarieful. If they can they have immortal spirits. If they can do a good round day's work in the ten or eleven hours, you have no right to keep them harnessed for seventeen. I do not think that any intelligent employer can afford to be reckless of the physical and mental health of his subordinates.

But above all, I charge you, O employ-ers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employes. First, know where they spend their evenings. That decides every thing. You do not want around your money drawer a young man who went last night to see Jack Shepman who went last night to see Jack Shep-pard. A man that comes into the store in the morning ghastly with midnight revel-ry is not the man for your store. The young man who spends his evenings in the society of refined women, or in musical or artistic circles, or in literary improve-ment, is the young man for your store. Without any disgusting inquisitiveness, without any disgusting inquisitiveness, without any impactionance, you quick to without any impertinence, you ought to have your young men understand that you are interested so much in their welfare that you want to know where they spend their leisure bours, and they will frankly and sladly tell you.

One of my earliest remembrance is of old Arthur Tappau. There were many differences of opinion about his politics, but no one who ever knew Arthur Tappan, and knew him well, doubted his being an earnest Christian. In his store in New York be had a room where every morning he called his employes together, and he prayed with them, read the Scriptures to them, sang with them, and then they en-tered on the duties of the day. On Mon-day morning the exercises differed, and he gathered the young men together and asked them where they had attended church, what had been their Sabhath experiences and what had been the sermon.

Samuel Budgett had the largest busi-ness in the west of England. He had in room of his warehouse a piace pleasantly furnished with comfortable seats and "Fletcher's Family Davotions" and Weseyan hymn-books, and he gathered hi employes together every morning, and, having sung, they knelt down and prayed

Do you wonder at that man's success, and that though thirty years before he had been a partner in a small retail shop in a small village, at his death he be-queathed many millions. God can trust such a man as that with plenty of money

Sir Titus Salt had wealth which was b yond computation, and at Saltaire, En-gland, he had a church and a chapel built and supported by himself—the church for those who preferred the Episcopal service, and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the opening of one of his factories he gave a great dianer, and there were three thousand five hundred people present, and in his after-dinner speech he said to these people

"I can not look around me and see this vast assemblage of friends and work-people without being moved. I feel greatly honored by the presence of the mobleman at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work-people. I hope to draw around me a popu-lation that will enjoy the besulties of this neighborhood—a population of well-paid, contented, happy operatives. I have given instructions to my architects that nothing is to be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country, and if my life is spared by Divine Providence, I hope to see content

ment, satisfaction and happiness around me." That is Christian character demonstrated. There are others in this country and in other lands on a smaller scale do ing their best for their employes. They thall not keep the wages of the hiresight unto the morning.—Levideus.

They remember the first yard of
nankeen they measured, the first quarter
of tea they weighed, the first banister
they turned, the first roof they shingled.

They remember how they were filed.

aged, how hungry they were, and bow cold and how tired they were, and though they may be sixty or seventy years of age, know just how a boy feels between ten and twenty, and bow a man feels between twenty and sixty. They have not forgot-ten it. Those wealthy employers were not originally let down out of Heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker-basket, satin-lined, fanned by cherubic wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose started in roughest crasie, on whose rocker misfortum had put her violent foot and tipped them into the cold world. Those men are sympathetic with hovs.

But you are not only to be kind to those

who are under you.—Christianly kind.—but you are also to see that your boss work-man and your head clerks and your agents and your overseers in the stores are kind to those under them. Sometimes a man will get a little brief authority in a store will get a little brief authority in a store or in a factory, and while they are very couricous to you, the capitalist, or to you, the head man of the firm, they are most brutal in their treatment of these under them. God only knows what some of the lads suffer in the cellars and in the lofts of some of our great establishments. They have no one to appeal to. The time will come when their arm will be strong, and they can defend themselves, but not now. Alss, for some of the cash boys, and the measuring they, and the boys that sweep the store. Alas, for some of the thead man of the firm, must look, supervise, see those all around you, inves-

supervise, see those all around you, inves-tigate all beneath you.

Then if, in moving around your factory, or mill, or barn, or store, you are inexora-ble with young men, God will remember it. Some day the wheel of fortune will turn and you will be a pauper, and your daughter will go to the work-house, and your son will die on the scaffold. If, in noving your young men, you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek, or you hear him coughing behind the counter, say to

him:
"Stay home a day or two and rest, or
go out and breathe the breath of the
hills."

hills."

If his mother die, do not demand that ou the day after the funeral he be in the store. Give him at least a week to get over that which he will never get over.

Employers, urge upon your employes above all a positive religious life. You can do it. You are in a position not to be laughed at, or scoffed at, or jeered at. You hold the keys of the establishment, and by your position you demand reversues. Now, urge all those employes into a religious life. So far from that how is it, young men? Instead of being cheered on the road to Heaven some of you are caricatured, and it is a hard thing for you to keep your Curistian integrity in that store or factory where there are so many hostile to religion. Ziethen, a brave General under Frederick the Great, was a Christian. Frederick the Great was an in fidel. One day Ziethen, the venerable, white-haired General, asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excused. A few days after Ziethen was dining with the King and with many notables of Prussia, when Frederick the Great, in a jocose

way, said: "Well, Ziethen, how did the sacrament of last Friday digest?" The venerable old

warrior arose and said:

"For your Majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battle-field, and for your Majesty I would be willing any time to die; but you do wrong when you insuit the Christian religion. You will forgive me if I, your old military servant, can not bear in silence an insult to my Lord and Saviour." Frederick the Great leaped to his feet, and he put out his hand and he

"Happy Ziethen! forgive me, forgive ms. You will never be bothered again."

Oh, there are many being scoffed at for their religion! and I thank God that there are as many men as brave as Ziethen. Go to Heaven yourself, oh employer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buying and selling, and be through buying and selling, and through with manufacturing and build-ing, and God will ask you: "Where are all those people over whom you had so great influence? Are they here? Will they be here?" Oh, ship-owner! into what harbor will your crew sail? After being tossed on so many seas, will they gain the port of Heaven? Oh, banker! will those young men who are ranning up will those young men who are running up and down the long lines of figures, and handling the checks and drafts, and handling the rolls of Government securities—are they keeping their accounts right with God—the credit account of mercies received and the debt acmerchants! are those young men under your care who are providing fabrics of apel for head and hand, and foot and el for head and hand, and foot and ext. to go unclothed—unclothed into raity? O, you merchant grocers! are some young men that under your care are which is to be very carefully guarded against if we would prevent much of the disease which swine are given to.—Iowa disease which swine are given to.—Iowa gives tone to the system. Sold by druggista. parel for head and hand, and foot and back, to go unclothed—unclothed into eternity? O, you merchant grocers! are of men, to go starved forever? O, you manufacturers of these United States! with so many wheels flying, and so many hands flying, and so many bands palling, and so many new patterns turned out, and so many goods shipped—are the spinners, are the carmen, are the draymen are the salesmen, are the watchers of your establicaments working out every thing but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care, five, ten, twenty years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness, and teach us to live for

others and not for ourselves. Christ sets us the example of sacrifice, an 1 so do many of his disciples. One summer, in California, a gentleman who had just removed from the Sandwicz Islands told me this incident. He said one of the Sandwich Islands is devoted to

One day this physician came to the city authorities and he withdrow his glove, and he said to the officers of the law:

"You see on that hand a spot of the leprosy and that I am dooms! to die. I might hide this for a little while and keep away from the island of lepers; but I am as physician, and I can go out that island and administer to the sufferings of those who are further gone in the disease and I should like to go now. It would selfsh in me to stay amil these laturious should be pulled out and treated as weeds.

are in mossom, and part in mossomed.

They, seeing the spot of leprosy, of course took the man into custody. He hade farewell to his family and his the branches upon which they have settled. This is the only sure remedy, and the work baie farewell to his family and his friends. It was an agonizing farewell. He could never see them again. He was taken to the isle of the lepers, and there wrought among among the sick until prostrated by his own death, which at last came. Oh! that was magnificent self-denial, magnificent sacrifice, only surpassed by that of nim who exiled himself from the hearth of Heaven to this leprous island of a world, that he might physician our wounds and weep our griefs and die our deaths, turning the isle of a leprous world into a great blooming paradisical garden. Whether employes or employe, let us catch that spirit.

GRAND ARMY GOSSIP.

Custer Post No. 49, of Chicago, has in reased its membership since January rom 238 to 335.

The address of Captain Clarence Linden, Second New Jersey Cavalry, is wanted by John Weish, No. 2123 O'Fallon street, St. Louis.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans has been mustered at Eigin, Ill. The camp is named Harley Wayne, in bonor of the first Cap-tain of Company G. Fifteenth Illinois In-fantry, killed at the battle of Shiloh.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of John L. Handley to be postmaster at Fairfield, Ill., to succeed Colonel Thomas W. Scott, the Quartermaster General of the department of Illinois, G. A. R.

the department of Illinois, G. A. R.

The G. A. R. Post at Montexuma, lowa'
is planning to build a memorial hall instend of building a monument. Most of
the funds are raised for its erection. Decoration Day was observed there on Saturday, May 29. Mr. Head, Speaker of the
last House, delivered the oration.

The old soldiers of North Nebraska will hold a reunion at Norfolk, August 17 to 21, inclusive. Visiting comrades from the East will be welcomed and will have an op-portunity to see the beautiful Fikhorn Val-ley. Norfolk is the chief town of Northern Nebraska and has railroad facilities reach

General Grant's tomb was decorated or Memorial Day with floral tributes from all the States and Territories, from St. John, N. B., Bermuda and Mexico. General Logan delivered the cration. The floral tributes were the handsomest ever placed on a grave. A handsome wreath sent by President Cleveland was among the offerngs laid upon the casket.

Some of General Sherman's friends, in consideration of past services and his ad-vancing years, suggested that if there was any marching to be done during the Ran-som memorial services in Chicago they

lain's Hotel, Washington, D. C., under date of May 10, that at the request of the few remaining officers and men of the Ber-dan Sharpshooters, on his return to this country after an absence of eighteen years, he has undertaken to assist them in their efforts to raise money enough to be able to crect a monument at what was their camp of instruction near Washington, to the memory of those gallant officers and men who fell in the defense of their country during the civil war. He there-fore asks friends of the movement to forward to him such denations as they may be inclined to make.

Ransom Post, of St. Louis, visited Chicago on May 29 and joined the various posts of Chicago and Cook County for the purpose of kolding memorial services at Rosehill Cemetery and decorating the grave of General Ransom, who was killed during the war and now lies buried in North March 18 and 19 an Rosehill, and from whom the Grand Army post derived its name. Ransom was a young general officer of great promise and ability, who served his country well and faithfully, and it was simply out of respect to his memory by those who knew and loved him in life that the 200 gentlemen composing Ransom Post of St. Louis made the pilgrimage to his grave to strew it with

STOCK ITEMS.

In conversation with one of Iowa's suc cessful stock-growers recently, we were in formed that he prized charcoal very highly for his swine. Having had a minimum of sickness during twenty years, he regards the frequent supply of this article of the best preventive and cure of costiveness. This condition of swine he regards the one

Inspector C. B. Michener, V. S., of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, who was sent to the Maine State College Farm at Orono to examine the sick cattle there writes to the Country Gentleman that a pullished statement attributing the trouble t the feeding of cotton seed is entirely incor rect. The sickness was tuberculosis, which has been in the herd for eight or ten years, but this spring exhibited an unu form, and it was found that all the grown animals and many of the young cattle

Ellis Hakes, a cattle-grower at Marengo. Iowa, has been trying deborning his cattle He began with one row January 5. In two weeks the wounds healed. March if he de-horned 125 cattle, some cows with calf, with no bad results and no loss of appelepers. People getting sick of the leprosy on the other islands are sent to that isle of lepros. They never come off. They are in different stages of the disease, but all who die on that island die of leprosy. On one of the healthy islands there was a physician who always wore his hand gloved, and it was often discussed why he always had a glove on that hand under all circumstances.

The farmers in the vicinity of Ardach, Walsh County, Dakota, will build a \$5.000 elevator, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. In transplanting or setting out raspberry plants care should always be taken to keep the roots moist.

Blackberries are not always ripe who

surroundings when I might be of so mates help to the wretched. Send me to the isle of the lepers."

He goes over the patch when the plants are in blossom, and pulls up all plants that have not blossomed.

leave the feed unhurt.

A DIGNIFIED JUDGE.

He Can't Take Lawyers' Jokes, and Proves Himself Very Diengreeable. Two Dakota lawyers recently had some trouble with a new judge and were discussing the subject. Said

"You got thirty days or one hun dred dollars, did you?" "Yes."

"Pay the fine?"

"No, couldn't. Thought thirty days in jail was good enough for me. What'd he fine you?"
"Fifty dollars."

"Pay it?"

"Pay it?"

"Yes; that is, my wife's father did."

"Of course—I didn't suppose you raised it yourself. What was it you called the old judicial snoozer?"

"I was telling him that his countenance reminded me of a freight-car which had been to a smash-up, and that in his various rulings he leaped about from wrong ideas to untenable premises like an insane jack-rabbit—when he socked it onto me."

"Yes. Now that's the usual talk

when he socked it onto me."

"Yes. Now that's the usual talk
and the old judge never objected. I
put it a little stronger and told him
that I could only explain the unheardof rulings of the court by the supposition that they came from a man with a
spavined intellect, and then threw my
coat and hat and yelled: "Come down, spavined intellect, and then threw my coat and hat and yelled: 'Come down, I you ancient antiquity, and I'll whale enough sense into your shattered mind so that you can hold a position at pounding sand with a ball club! Lemmy get at you and distigure the fair face of nature by scattering your worthless remains around this judicial district!' He said it would be one hundred dollars or thirty days, and then went on and decided the case against me.'

'Yes, that's the way it goes—it seems he can't take a joke. It strikes me that if the Government is going to

som memorial services in Chicago they would procure a carriege for him, etc., to which the old General replied: "No, set! I can march as well as any one, and if there is any marching to be done I will march with the boys."

Colonel Berdan writes from Chamber-torial bar will be in jail. If this is the way they are going to work it there way they are going to work it there he much encourage. the way they are going to work it there don't appear to be much encourage-ment for a lawyer to take right hold of a case in earnest and make Rome open her mouth clear back to her ears and howl."—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

nutility of Coercive Quarantines and the Advantages of Sanitation. At a lecture in Exeter Hall, London, Sir Joseph Fayrer, the distinguished

Indian physician, said that though the which its progress might be stayed and its fatality mitigated were now sufficiently well known as to come well within the scope of sanitary work. Hence all were agreed as to the preventive effect of measures of sanitation. Sir Joseph Fayrer rejected the theory of contagion by personal intercourse, and therefore condemned in strong terms the inutility of all coercive measures of quarantines and cordons. The ficiently well known as to come well ures of quarantines and cordons. The British and Indian Governments, who Three thousand head of calves belonging to the Big Horn Cattle Company were recently sold for \$42,000. They were raised in the Norwood valley, Idaho.

A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk, and perhaps the udder also.

Foot rot in sheep, distemper in horses and cattle, cough in pigs, cand a score of other ailments arise from fility barnyards and cattle, cough in pigs, and a score of other ailments arise from fitthy barnyards in winter and spring. Prevention is better than care in these cases.

William Pollman brought in a hog on Monday that tipped the beam at 50 pounds. It was one of a lot of 100 which he lost last summer from the cholera, after they had caten 900 bushels of 30 cent corn. It is such mishaps as these which put a quietus on that class of philosophers who are always advising farmers to raise less grain and more stock.—Butler County (Neb.) Press.

In conversation with one of Iowa's sucalternations of temperature, impure water, unripe fruit, the use of aperient medicines, unless professionally ordered, especially all those medicines of a saline nature. Good ventilation, perfect drainage, prevention of overgrowding—all those things should be a same nature. Good ventilation, per-fect drainage, prevention of over-erowding—all those things should be secured in every town and village in the country.—N. Y. Observer.

THE worm must be contagious arly bird would not catch it.—M. reseler.

Can not be washed off. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. As an antidote for malarial disorders, Ayer's Ague Cure has no equal. It never fails.

"Through by daylight"—The house reaker.—Life.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Curt for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 260

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May JL.

CATTLE—Sh'pping steers. \$4.5 & 4.90
Native cows. \$2.50 & 4.56
Butchers' steers. \$4.0 & 4.56
Butchers' steers. \$4 WOOL—M. SECRET | ST. LOUIS | 5 to 8 5 Buteners' steers.
HOGS-Packug.
SHEEP-Far to choice.
FLOUR-Choice.
WHEAT-No. 2 red.
CORN-No. 2.
OATS-No. 2.
BUTTER-Creamers.
FORK.

PORK.
COTTON—Middlines
CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 75 G 4 75 House—Packing and shipping 4 00 G 4 25 SHEEP—Far to choice. 4 25 G 4 75 HOUSE—Packing and shipping 4 00 G 4 25 SHEEP—Far to choice. 4 25 G 4 75 HOUSE—Shipping 5 G 4 75 SHEEP—Far to choice. 4 25 SHEEP—F SHEEP-Far to choose
FLOCR—Water wheat
WHEAT-No. 2 red
No. 3
CORN-No. 2 spring
CORN-No. 2
RYK-No. 2
RYK-No. 2
RUTTER—Creamery
FORK
SERVICE STREET
RESTREET
FORK
SERVICE STREET
RESTREET

NEW YORK.

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Is Stated. Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very

Rochester, N. T., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur are vory much diaquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician. His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms do for him is being done. That is not so!

This case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farm houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, heipless victims of powerless physicians. Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his contiential clerk that he would be deal in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at ence!

would be deal in three months, and that he ought to sattle up his business affairs at succe!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

"I will give \$5,000 to any charitable institution in the State of New York, to be designated by the editor of the New York World, the editor of the Buffalo News and W. E. Kisselburgh of the Troy Times, if Warner's asfe cure (taken according to my directions) which cured me sight years ago, can not cure General Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease from which he is uniforing."

"Now I want you to understand," he said, "that we de not profess to make new kidneys, but we do know from personal experience and from the experience of many thousands of similar cases, that we can stop the consumption of the kidneys, Many a man has gone through "Iffe with one kidney without inconvenience. Thousands of people have lived a majority of their life with one lung." They did not have a new lung made. We do not make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not consumed too much we can stop disease and prolong life if taken in time."

This offer comes from H. H. Warner, provered the supplementation of the province of Warners each and with the kidney is not consumed too much we can also disease and prolong life if taken in time."

"ney is not consume to a superior of the series of the series and prolong life if taken in "time". This offer comes from H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure. of this city. Mr. Warner also said: "My dear sir. "there are Governors, Senators. Presidential candidates, members of Congress, prominent men and women all over the "country whom I personally know have been cured of disease, such as General "Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's "safe cure, but owing to the circles in "which they move they do not care to "give public testimonial to the fact." Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.
"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's

conceded specific for Ridney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "sak your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," said Mr. Warner, "that we will give \$5.000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Were Gener-1 Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," be would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to say that every thing that can be done is being done for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

OKTHOGRAPHT for Americans—Dyspeps with three letters: P-i-e.—Tid-Bits.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to Amercan citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., Landen, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and thoir descendants who have been advertised for to claim those fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions bow to proceed for the recovery of money and estate. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England, Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Nowspaper Company, New York.

A Last farewell—A shoe-maker giving

"Over and Over Again."

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," (the original Little Liver Fills) continue to be wonderfully effective in case of sick and nervous headnche, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities and all allmentarising from obstruction of the bodily functions in the control of the control "Over and Over Again." arising from obstruction of the bodily func-tions. Their action is thorough yet gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegets ble, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists.

THE key of a butcher's voice is onf-flat.—Neuman Independent.

Birone making up your mind about your summer trip write for the Michigan Cen-tral's illustrated book of Summer Routes. The direct route to Kingara Falis, Mackinge leland, St. Lawronce Kiver and White Mountains. Address O. W. Rtraats, Gen'l Passonger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

High Wonns: "Tip-top," "peak," "sum mit," etc.—Chicago Ledger.

PRICELY ASE BITTERS warm up and in vigorate the stomach, improves an strenghtens the digestive organs, opens the pores, promotes perspiration, and equalize the circulation. As a corrector of a disor dered system there is nothing to equal it.

Ax ode to a goat may be called a name versary poem.—Lawell Citizen. PIKE'S TOOTBACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glean's Sulphur Soop heals and beautifies. 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns a Bunions

Somerning you will never find out—An When every thing else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Goes without saying-A deaf and dome man. - Louis Courier. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25e

That Tired Feeling

Is so general at this season that every one knows what is meant by the expression. A change of season, climate, or of fire, has such a decreasing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, a finite completely prostrated, the appetite is look, and there is as ambition to do saything. The whate tendency of the system is downward. In this condition itsode Sarsaparina is just the medicine needed. It purifies the thood, charpens the appetite, overcomes the fired feeling, and invigences every function of the body. Try it.

In never took any medicine that did me so much good in so slowr a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very three did the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme three feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it noed me up generally. My brother and sizer have also received great benealt from it." Carra W. Puntars, Salvey, Mass.

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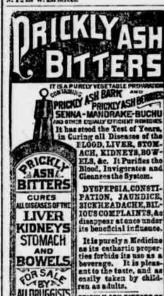
DYSPEPSI BROKETS

OR SKIN CANCER.

ion was allayed, and I began to hope to some the rise for lew bottles. My coneral health has greatly improved its metroger, and am alled to do not find in order to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left-outy allitio scar marks the place.

MRR. JOICER A. McDONALD.

Atlants, Ga., August II, 1885.
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